

TUBERCULOSIS AND THE INDIVIDUAL, by J. S. Campbell. (Pp. 92, with 12 photos. 5s.); WHYS AND WHEREFORES IN TUBERCULOSIS, by G. Day, M.A., M.D. (Pp. 44. Price not stated); REHABILITATING THE TUBERCULOUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, by M. Owen-Davies, A.M.I.A., S.R.N., S.C.M. (Pp. 71. 5s.); TUBERCULOSIS IN SCOTLAND: A SOCIAL STUDY, by J. F. Wilson, M.A., A.M.I.A. (Pp. 120. 5s.) London: National Association Prevention Tuberculosis, 1955.

Too little attention is paid to a very important page in most reports which deal with tuberculosis. On it are first tabulated, and then described the "unco-operative" patients, the patients who have "discharged themselves against advice" and those few who are discharged for "disciplinary" reasons. Now that waiting-lists are shortening, these patients represent an increasing threat to the community, for many are "open" and "resistant" cases. In a way, they represent a failure in our public relations, for there is evidence that they, and the many other sufferers who are reluctant to seek early treatment, are ignorant of the nature of the disease itself and of the many arrangements which exist for their care. The booklets by Mr. Campbell and Dr. Day are popularly written accounts of tuberculosis and of its social aspects. They will go a long way to allay the fears of patients and to indicate the services that are available to them and to their families. *Rehabilitating the Tuberculous in England and Wales* and *Tuberculosis in Scotland* are reports of careful studies of the adequacy of services for the tuberculous patient. They reveal deficiencies throughout Great Britain, particularly in the extent to which existing legislation is applied and in the efforts made to get the tuberculous back to work. In drawing attention to the patchy and inadequate nature of services and in suggesting remedies these N.A.P.T. booklets are a useful contribution to the social medicine of tuberculosis.

E. M. B.

OLD AGE IN THE MODERN WORLD: Report of the Third Congress of the International Association of Gerontology, London. (Pp. vii + 647. 35s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1955.

THE Third Congress of the International Association of Gerontology was held in London in July, 1954. Papers and discussions were grouped in four sections and members of the Association often found that two or more papers that they wished to hear were being read at the same time. This comprehensive report, therefore, will be greatly appreciated by many of those who attended the Congress and will be welcomed for reference by all those whose interests or responsibilities relate to old people. Instead of presenting a verbatim report of the proceedings of each section of the Congress, the Editorial Committee wisely decided to group papers "containing original work, opening up new avenues of thought, or presenting authoritative views" in a series of symposia, and the seventeen chapters give an international picture of recent progress, research, and initiative in the clinical and social medicine of old age, and in related state and community activities.

It is not possible in a brief review to do justice to the many contributions, and one would have liked to refer in more detail to the eloquent public oration by Miss Marjory Fry, Dr. J. H. Sheldon's philosophical presidential address and, perhaps, to some of the highlights of the proceedings such as Professor Titmuss' provocative paper, Sir Geoffrey King's practical outline of the policy towards state pension schemes, the excellent section on considerations influencing employment of older workers (including some reference to the experimental studies in changes in performance with age), and several of the worthwhile contributions to the clinical sections particularly in neuropsychiatry and general clinical problems.

The printing and binding of the book are beyond reproach, there is a detailed index, and although the price may deter those without a direct interest in this work, the report should be made available in every reference library.

G. F. A.